

REMOVAL.

This office has been removed to the new Colwell-Sherwood Block, just north of Post Office, on La Salle St.

Current Events.

The Count of Paris, who was in danger of being entirely forgotten, has issued another manifesto. He predicts a restoration of monarchy in France, with him at its head.

The British Parliament was prorogued on Friday until November 30. The queen's speech declares that her majesty's relations with foreign powers continue friendly; expresses satisfaction with the results of the recent colonial congress at London; says that the condition of the commercial and industrial interests of the kingdom are improving, but that agriculture is still depressed, and acknowledges with gratitude the manifestations of popular loyalty made upon the occasion of the jubilee. The hope is expressed that recent legislation by parliament "will gradually effect a complete restoration of order in Ireland, and give renewed encouragement to peaceful industry" (sic). Her majesty announces that she has "agreed with the President of the United States to refer to a joint commission the difficult questions respecting the North American fisheries, which have recently been discussed by the two nations."

On the day following the queen's speech a party of Orangemen, passing through Greenacres, near Belfast, had an encounter with nationalist residents. Reinforcements to the local police were necessary to quell the riot. Anyone but the government can see the gravity of affairs in Ireland, and the most sanguine look for a continuance of disturbances through the winter.

The Massachusetts democrats met in State convention on Tuesday last, at Worcester, and nominated a State ticket. The platform adopted congratulates the people on the result of the Cleveland administration, which has been good in a business as well as patriotic view. As to the civil service, the platform says: "We believe all the important offices in the civil service should be filled by competent persons in political sympathy with the administration; that all other offices, not representative in character, should be filled by persons selected for their fitness, capacity, and integrity." The other planks are as follows:

4. We believe that the power of Congress to tax the people is limited by the constitution to the requirements of the government; that any system of taxation which produces a revenue beyond that is unwarranted and oppressive. It throws unnecessary burdens on the people, and endures the cost of living. It encourages extravagance and extravagant appropriations by congress, and by withdrawing from general circulation money that should be actively employed, embarrasses trade, and may be the cause of disastrous financial crises. We do not advocate free trade, but favor and desire a revision of the present unjust and burdensome tariff laws. We heartily approve of the following recommendation of the president: "The increasing and unnecessary surplus should be released to the people by an amendment to our revenue laws, which shall cheapen the prices of the necessities of life, and give free entrance to such imported materials as may be manufactured into marketable commodities." We believe the income derived by the government from the internal revenue tax should be applied to discharge the burdens imposed on the people by the late war.

5. We cordially approve of those acts of congress which forbid the importation of contract labor, and require the return of disreputable, vicious, and criminal persons. But we welcome the honest and industrious immigrant who comes with the intent to secure for himself and children a home, and a place of refuge from despotism.

The sixth plank extends liberty to Ireland. The seventh demands the abolishment of the poll tax in the State.

8. We acknowledge our obligations to the wage-earners, and pledge to them our earnest efforts in procuring such legislation as will best promote their interests.

9. The veterans of the Union army and navy are entitled to liberal consideration in appointments in the civil service of the government. Those who are helpless, and the widows and minor children of those who have passed away are the wards of the nation, and should receive from the people that generous care which will protect them from want and suffering.

The ninth and last plank indorses the candidates.

Plank ten indorses the candidates.

The official time table of President Cleveland's western trip has been announced. He will leave Washington on Friday, September 30th, in Indianapolis October 1st; St. Louis, Oct. 1st; Chicago, Oct. 5, from 9 a. m. to Oct. 6th at 10 a. m.; Milwaukee, Oct. 6-7th; St. Paul, Oct. 10-11th; Omaha, Oct. 12th; Kansas City, Oct. 12th; Memphis, Oct. 14th; Nashville, Oct. 15-17; Atlanta, Oct. 19th; Montgomery, Oct. 20th, returning to Washington, Oct. 22d. No stops will be made except as mentioned. At Chicago, preparations will be made for a fitting welcome to the city.

On Monday morning last, two passenger trains on the C. & M. & St. Paul road collided near Dubuque. The locomotive, and mail, baggage and smoking cars were demolished, and five employees of the road were killed, and five or more passengers injured. The blame lies with the train dispatcher.

On the same day, two freights on the Fort Wayne road collided near Forest, O., killing a fireman and fatally injuring two other men.

On Thursday Hon. Samuel J. Randall and Gen. A. E. Stevenson made speeches at the Woodstock fair. They were of a purely vegetable cast.

E. S. Wheeler, the insolvent iron importer of New Haven, was arrested on Thursday on a charge of obtaining money by false pretenses. The charge is brought by the bank which discounted his paper two days before the failure. The failure is for two millions with nominal assets of \$150,000. The affair now looks like a skin game. His branch house appears to have been figure heads for raising money like the Ill. Barbed Fence Wire Co. of Joliet, which is reported to have no legal existence. Yet the Illinois company is said to have exchanged large blocks of paper with Wheeler. Wheeler's social standing was very high, and he was prominent in church and Sunday school circles. A number of additional warrants, it is expected, will be issued against him at once.

On Tuesday, Captain Black made a motion in the Supreme Court in this city, to withdraw the record in the anarchists' case for thirty days, to enable him to submit it to associate counsel, and if advised so to do to submit the same to some Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States upon an application for writ of error. The necessary affidavits were made by him. The motion was argued in the morning, but after recess,

at noon, the Court by Justice Sheldon, denied the motion on the ground that, though such application had often been made, it had never been granted, and the Court would not make this case a precedent. Captain Black was very much worked up by the denial of his motion. The record is a very large one, and a copy would cost in the neighborhood of \$4,000.

During the week, Parsons published a long protest against the decision. He wants full "liberty or death;" will not consent to any clemency, or any compromise which will include the idea that he has done anything wrong. The world would be content to take him at his word and end the matter by hanging him with the rest of them, and doubtless will do so whether he consents or not!

In the meantime a petition has been circulated, and is, of course, obtaining thousands of signatures, praying Gov. Oglesby to grant executive clemency; and the Amnesty association is endeavoring to secure the passage of resolutions to the same effect by labor organizations in Chicago and elsewhere. A number of these bodies have adopted such resolutions. Gov. Oglesby is deluged with correspondence relating to the anarchists. At meetings of their sympathizers in Cleveland and New York resolutions were adopted protesting against their execution. *Per contra*, the central executive committee of the Union Labor party of Cincinnati has refused to intercede in behalf of the condemned men. There was some speculation as to the probable counsel that would be employed for the Washington hearing, and as Ben. Butler made his appearance in Chicago early in the week, he was credited with being the man; but it appears that Gen. Roger A. Pryor of New York has accepted the case. He said the constitutionalality of the Illinois jury law will be attacked in the Supreme Court.

KICKING THE GOADS.

That Herr Zwanitz, of the La Salle County Herald, should denounce the Supreme Court of this State for affirming the judgment of the Cook County Court, in the case of the anarchists, Spies, Fielden, Lingg, etc., might well have been expected from his generally pugnacious and erratic character, and uniform propensity to take the side of the "under dog," right or wrong. A bit of surprise, however, is manifested to find the usually staid, dull, and inoffensive *Ottawa Globe* array itself on the same side. But it must be remembered that the *Globe* is an organ of the prohibitionists—a party which, in its justification of the use of force to accomplish its ends where the law stands in the way, has much in sympathy with the anarchists. To assail a saloon with mob violence, empty its liquors into the street, and burn or blow up the building with dynamite, is the same in character, if not in degree, with fighting the police with dynamite bombs while in the discharge of a lawful duty. In principle it is hard to see the difference between the anarchists attempting to overthrow a law by force which protects the ownership in "unreasonable" amounts of private property, and the prohibitionists using force to overthrow a law which protects the ownership and sale of the poison-laden products of the still or the brewer's tub.

Yet the objection of the *Globe*, as well as of Herr Zwanitz, that, "except as teachers, the evidence fails to show that they (Spies, Lingg, etc.) had any connection with the death and maiming of the unfortunate policemen," is not well taken. Whoever has taken the pains to read the summary and analysis of "the evidence" by Judge Magruder, in his magnificent "opinion" in the case, cannot honestly make such a statement. He not only makes it as clear as sunlight that these gentlemen (with many others, it is true enough) were engaged as "teachers," leaders, and promoters of a gigantic conspiracy to accomplish unlawful ends by the shedding of rivers of blood, if necessary, but that in the particular case of the Haymarket massacre they planned, advised, and with their own hands made and placed the deadly bombs by which the massacre was wrought, to be used specially and specifically at the time and place where they were used. The law makes the accessory to a crime as guilty as the principal, and these men who made these bombs and placed them in the hands of others to be used specifically at the Haymarket meeting, if the police appeared there to disperse or disturb it, were as guilty of the murder caused by the casting of one of the bombs, as if each one had cast it by his own hand. That is unquestionably the "law and evidence" of the case. If the law is wrong, there is but one way to repeal or amend it, and that is through the ballot box and the legislature—not by denouncing the judges and jurors, upon whom may devolve the unpleasant duty of its administration.

RIVER IMPROVEMENT MEETING.

It is a truism, trite enough in all conscience, to say that the improvement of the Illinois river, and the making of it a navigable stream, is a subject of more than usual importance to this country. It is a work in which all the great West is interested. It is a work that must be accomplished. The demands of commerce are urging it; common sense is urging it; and the common interests of all States bordering on the Mississippi, from the Ohio north, urge the completion of this great work, of which so much has already been completed.

The people are interested in this work, not only because the Illinois river traverses the country from east to west, but because her farming and manufacturing interests would be benefited by the work, in common with the rest of the West. It is of interest, also, because this country has of late years done more to keep the present canal in the public mind than almost any other country that could be named. It is of interest, also, because this country voted by a large majority to give the Illinois & Michigan Canal, and the improvements already completed in the Illinois river, to the National Government, if that power would accept and complete the work.

This country should not be willing to allow that grant to be defaulted. That disaster must not be allowed to occur. Yet it will occur, unless immediate action is taken and the subject forced upon the attention of Congress in such a forcible manner that it cannot longer ignore it as has been done in the past.

That is the object of the Peoria meeting of October 11th: To memorialize Congress, and

appoint committees and devise means for the accomplishment of the work so far as Congress is concerned. That meeting has been called with a *pro rata* of representation by delegates ample to form a grand convention, should all the contemplated territory be represented. The danger is the territory will not be represented, since what is left to many to do is done by none.

Therefore, in this country, a meeting has been called to meet September 25th (next Thursday), for the appointment of delegates to represent this country, and to offer suggestions as to the method of procedure to accomplish the end sought. THE FREE TRADER cannot, therefore, urge too strongly its readers to attend this preliminary meeting personally, and take part in the proceedings.

CANAL MEETING.

Attention is called to the following resolution, adopted by the Board of Supervisors at its last session:

Resolved, That inasmuch as La Salle county is more directly interested than almost any other portion of the State in the maintenance and improvement of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, a mass meeting be called to meet in the supervisors' room, at 1 o'clock p. m., Thursday, September 29th, to appoint delegates to a meeting to be held at Peoria October 11th, in the interest of the above object; that a committee of three be appointed to draft resolutions and bring the matter prominently before the public and give notice of said meeting.

In accordance, therefore, with the above resolution a mass meeting will be held at the time and place above set forth; and the public are urged to make a special effort to attend said meeting and take part in its proceedings.

E. HOWLAND,
For the Committee.

The great world of politicians is all torn up by an alleged snub of Gov. Foraker by Mrs. Cleveland at a reception at the Philadelphia centennial on Saturday. The story goes that Mrs. Cleveland omitted to shake hands with Governor and Mrs. Foraker, simply bowing coldly, and accentuated her conduct by greeting Adjutant General Axline and his wife, who were the next couple in line, with effusive warmth. Now, of course, if all this is true, and there seems to be a conflict of testimony, it is going to make a tremendous stir in politics; and if the army isn't brought out to suppress the little lady, it won't be Foraker's fault. But after all who can blame her. There are not very many self-respecting women in this world who would shake hands with a man who had publicly likened her husband to a "whipped spaniel," and who had afterward publicly declared that he did not compare that husband to a dog because he had too much respect for the dog. Foraker certainly should not complain of her conduct. But it will be noticed that it all depends on whose ox is gored. All the republican papers now are full of "this spiteful break." But a few weeks ago the same sheets applauded the threats of Fairchild, Foraker, Tuttle, et al., to insult the President if he dared visit St. Louis during the G. A. R. reunion. It is perfectly right to insult a democratic President; but it is a crime to snub a "tuppenney" republican governor of Ohio.

While Foraker amuses himself insulting a yaller dog, as he says, by comparing President Cleveland to it; while Fairchild listens gleefully to the echo of his palsies; and Tuttle howls himself hoarse reading partisan resolutions for Iowa posts to promulgate, the "rebs" in the South persist in backing patriotic remarks about the Union with patriotic deeds, and so far as heard from, no one in the South has come out with a palsey protest to the return of captured battle flags to Northern regiments. If this course is continued, the republican leaders will have nothing to live for, particularly if the advice of the Anniston, Alabama, *Hot Blast* is followed. The editor is the author of "Maryland, My Maryland," which "fired the confederate heart," in days of yore. Commenting on the return by the Montgomery (Ga.) Blues of the colors they had captured from the Sixteenth Connecticut volunteers, he adds:

The example of the Blues will no doubt be followed by other Southern companies. The South does not want any cause or memento of civil strife, and we suggest that on Charles Sumner's birthday every captured flag in this section be returned to the North.

The State Democratic Central Committee has opened headquarters at the Palmer House, Chicago, where W. J. Mize, secretary, will be in charge until after the election in 1888. Democrats are requested to put themselves in communication with the committee through him, and to give him, from time to time, such information as may be of benefit to the party.

In response to the circular issued from the treasury department, Wednesday, bonds to the amount of \$3,494,700 were offered on Thursday. The action of the treasurer appears to have had a wholesome influence upon the money market. It is generally believed that the scare which has obtained such a grip in financial circles is largely the result of manipulation.

The make-shifts for relieving the pressure of the money market, by bond purchasing by the treasury, can be made to operate temporarily; but first of all, as the only step to permanent relief, must come a reform in the revenue system by which the treasury needlessly absorbs such a fearful amount of money, to lie dead in its vaults. Hundreds of millions of dollars are there to remain until provision is made for unloading it—a sum which will appreciate very rapidly unless means are devised for directing it from the treasury into legitimate channels of trade and investment. The thinking business men of the country have been giving this matter their close attention for months past, and they have reached the conclusion that a

fair and equitable reduction of the surplus is a prime necessity. All parties recognize this fact; every thinking man, except Bro. Sapp of the *Republican*, admits it. The reduction of revenue must come, and it must come quickly. It is altogether likely that as a result of the Washington conference, the democratic leaders will, at the next session of congress, present to the country a plan by which this much to be desired end may be reached without practical injury to anyone. The abolition of the tobacco tax, with a corresponding reduction of customs duties on those articles which are most generally used, will probably constitute the essential features of this plan. This plan will not interfere with the protection theory; and while in that regard it may not go as far as the extremists could wish, it will nevertheless relieve the country of a vast amount of excessive taxation, and give relief to the money market as well.

Supervisor Dwyer of Ottawa has handed in his resignation to the town board of auditors. In an interview with the *Times* man he says the reason is that the town board insists on paying the assessor for 135 days' work while Mr. Dwyer thinks he is entitled to only 68 days' pay. The controversy doesn't seem to be in itself a sufficient reason for the Supervisor's resignation, which certainly is a surprise to Ottawa voters. He could save his record by a protest. After the fuss made in his behalf and by himself last spring it would seem to most common people, that having been elected over a better man he ought to have the "staying" quality to hold the office until his year had expired. However, Mr. Dwyer has probably learned something in the past few months. He has found that he can't get along with the auditors, who, he says, are all "down on him." That is not a very serious matter, however, for a "reformer" to have staring him in the face—certainly not enough to cause a "hustling reformer" to give up the ship at the first broadside. Then he has found that the lot of a poor master is not a happy one. And no love between the two was developed by the refusal of Holtecker to take the job off his hands, the latter very naturally remarking that reformers who start out to "run the machine" without pay—just out of pure public spirit, and no boudierism, &c., &c.—ought not to "give down" and back out of an unpleasant predicament after barely five months' experience. Mr. Dwyer has found, too, that there are equally as great men on the Board as himself, and that a man who starts out to lecture a body of that kind and whip them over to voting his way, by means of a sharp tongue, does not, as a rule, unless he is a vastly bigger man than Mr. Dwyer, succeed to any marked extent. And Mr. Dwyer has not succeeded. After the first spurt of success he enjoyed with the rest of his clique in the organization of the Board, his influence, on them, has departed never to return. He had become a cipher. He is, fortunately, smart enough to see his position without further thumping in the way of hints and steps out—spanked. Mr. Dwyer as a Supervisor has been a failure; the great wonder is he had the nerve to resign and put the anti-climax to the absurd claims of the wonderful things he would accomplish when elected Supervisor for Ottawa. As a specimen of ridiculous "flat-out," this resignation takes the palm. It is absurdity in the superlative.

P. S. After the above was in type Mr. Dwyer announced that his resignation having been illegal in form, &c., he thereupon withdraws it. "We're sorry we spoke." However, the show has been pretty good as far—"wonder what he'll do next."

County Gossip.

The village of Bloomington street, sixteen miles south of this city, persists in the notion that it is a city. Only the other day, one of its papers broke out in an item about "a prominent German living on Main street, five miles east of the city." Great guns! Next we will have Chicago claiming residents on Blue Island avenue, eighty-five miles southwest of the court house.

The heating system of the court house and jail is responsible for a special committee of the Board again. The idea seems to be that "it costs three times what it legitimately should to heat the court house and jail, because of a defective system." But the questions arise, Is it a defective system? or is it defectively constructed? The city of Lockport, N. Y., is largely heated by steam from a central plant; the buildings of the Michigan University at Ann Arbor, and the Agricultural College near Lansing, are heated in the same way; as is also the capitol at Springfield; and in those places, especially in Michigan, there is no complaint. It is not necessary to assume the system defective, until the plant is pronounced imperfect of its kind.

The investigating committee's work is having one effect, at least, that is tangible and positive—whether a good or bad one, will depend largely on personal ways of thinking—and that is, to take all the meat out of the sheriff's office as a money-making concern for the sheriff. As ex-Sheriff Milligan was clearly getting rich too fast, the fee and salary committee cut down the emoluments of the office to the lowest possible notch, while the Board follows up the cut by refusing pay for any claims in excess of the allowance of view; but it is particularly severe on the sheriff, who finds a big hole made in his salary to pay traveling expenses, etc., the only perquisite left being the coal for his cooking apparatus. The livery stable dodge of the ex-sheriff, at \$4 a day per team, has run out, and the perquisites on jail account grow more beautifully less with each recurring session of the Board. The sheriff is in

a bad fix, and, if he gets out of office even with the world, he will do as well as he can now expect to do, unless he has a "good run of patronage," in the way of prisoners to feed; for the Board would not agree with Norton to take away his last resource: a chance for profit by keeping "boarding house," with no kicking allowed from the boarders.

The sheriff, however, will hardly undertake to shut up shop when his appropriation for expenses is exhausted. He took the office with its burdens, and the public service demands that the sheriff perform his duties. If he can't and won't, the only thing is to step down and out, and let some one into the office who can and will run it on the salary and allowances. Such men can be found in the county. Though Milligan has ruined the office as a money-maker, it still pays a good living which many a good man would be willing to run the risk of getting out of it, even in the present condition of affairs. But Mr. Morrissey will not shut up shop. He will run right along; and will go back to La Salle, in 1890, brim full of experience, if not with pockets lined like his predecessor.

Very naturally, having gone into the anarchist case, Capt. Black desires to do his duty by his client; and as an energetic lawyer, does not, and will not, give up until the hanging bee is over, probably. Aside from taking an interest in the case as attorney, he has the further stimulus to urge him to obtain if possible a reversal of the jury's verdict in the fact that he advised Parsons to give himself up to justice when he was in hiding and to all appearances safe from capture. It is pretty hard lines for a lawyer to advise a client to surrender and then see him hung.

This idea calls to mind a story told by an old settler of Seth Farwell, years ago a noted attorney and politician hereabouts—one of the brightest men the county ever had. Judge Ford was on the bench; and a young fellow was called to plead to a charge of horse stealing. He had no attorney; and his Honor appointed Farwell to defend, remarking that he should have a talk with the man and give him the best advice he could. So Farwell and the horse-thief went out and held a conference on the shady side of the old Court House. Farwell asked the young man if he really did steal the horse. The thief said he did. "Well," said Farwell, "is there any one here that could prove it on you?" "Yes," said the thief, "there is a fellow in there who could make it go hard with me." "Then," said Farwell, "my best advice to you is to let it!" And he did. By and by, when Farwell had returned to the court room, his Honor said, "Well, Mr. Farwell, are you ready for the trial of that case?" "Yes," said Farwell, "but the defendant is not here." "Why, how's that?" asked his Honor. "Well," said Farwell, "you told me to give him the best advice I could; and after a conference I told him to let it. Under the circumstances, I thought that the best advice I could give him, and he adopted it!"

That recalled in another way a more recent curious case in the same court. A man from Peru (call him Schmidt) had been fined for illegal liquor selling and the penalty included 10 days in the county jail. The Judge pronounced the sentence, including the jail sentence. "But," said Schmidt, "your Honor, dat is impossible; I can't go to jail. Dere ish no one to run de bishness!" The situation was discussed, and finally an arrangement was made that the defendant should report to the court on the following Monday morning after he had fixed up his business. And on the following Monday he walked into the court room and said: "I was here, your honor; I am ready to go to jail now." "Well," said his honor, "you report to the sheriff to-morrow morning and every morning until he finds a place for you in the jail." And he did, going home every night and coming back every morning, insisting on seeing the Sheriff and telling him he was ready to go to jail. He kept that up for ten days, until discharged; but the life of the Sheriff and of all his help was a burden to them until the man was discharged.

The New York *Sun* suggests the following "list of candidates for office, both elective and appointive, who sooner or later may claim the consideration of the public:

For president, R. T. Lincoln.
For vice president, F. D. Grant.
For secretary of state, Walker Blaine.
For attorney general, Allen W. Everts.
For secretary of the treasury, John Sherman, Jr.
For secretary of the interior, Harry Garfield.
For secretary of the navy, C. Alan Arthur.
For governor of New York, Hamilton Fish, Jr.
For president of the Missouri Pacific, Eddie Gould.
For master workman, K. of L., Mr. Powderly's son.
For champion of America, young Sullivan.
For president in 1950, Grover Cleveland, Jr.
Platform (in classic verse):
"I'm—glad I'm a gentleman's son."
"When there is talk of Lincoln and Grant for president and vice president," says the *Chicago Times*, "something of this kind is required to show the absurdity of the son-of-a-great-man business and how far it might be carried."

The *American* for October keeps up its standard of literary quality, as well as magnificent workmanship. Among the numerous articles are: An account of a climb up the famous Popocatepetl of Mexico; "American Experience in China;" "The Washington National Monument;" "Some New Factors in Social Evolution;" "Longfellow's Method;" "Pittsburgh's Invisible Fuel," etc. The issue is one of the best for some time, and completed the sixth volume, with page and index for binding accompanying.

Personal.
GILBERT—Mrs. E. S. Gilbert and little daughter returned last Saturday from a few week's visit in Chicago.

CULLEN—Mr. William Cullen left last Tuesday afternoon for Kinsley, Kansas, where he expects to make his headquarters for a few weeks' prospecting.

EVANS—Lient Dahl Evans leaves for his station next Tuesday. He has been assigned to Fort Lewis, in south-western Colorado.

A. A.—Messrs Charles Taylor, E. C. Rockwood and Follett Bull leave for Ann Arbor next Tuesday, Sept. 27. Mr. Taylor and Mr. Rockwood enter their third year, and Mr. Bull his first.

PRIN—Mr. and Mrs. George Prindle, of Kalamazoo, Mich., were the guests of J. E. Porter and family last Saturday. Mr. Prindle returned home Sunday, but Mrs. Prindle remains during this week.

SHAW—Mrs. H. B. Shaw for some weeks past, the guests of relations in Ottawa, left last Tuesday for their home in Fullerton Nebraska.

JOE—Mr. Jos Kellels left last Saturday for Brown University, where he will remain in school this year.

HOSSACK—Miss Emma Hossack left last Tuesday morning to enter Mrs. Loring's boarding school, on Prairie Avenue, Chicago.

ALBANY—Messrs Chas. Zickler and Conrad Anschecks left here last week for a visit at Albany, New York.

PORTER—Miss Annie Lewis Porter left last Wednesday noon for a visit of several weeks with friends in Princeton.

TRIM—Miss Elsie Trimble started Wednesday noon for Quincy, to spend some time visiting and ruralizing.

ISS—Franklin Webster of the *Insurance Chronicle*, New York, is making La Salle friends a visit.

SMITH—Mrs. A. B. Smith of this city has been visiting her daughter in Streator this week.

MUSIC—Miss Olive Harrison has returned to Ottawa to resume her music teaching at the public schools.

MADDEN—Mr. John F. Madden for some weeks an employee in the county clerk's office, left the city on Saturday to resume his law studies in Chicago. John is one of the best fellows on foot; and we hope some day to see him back in Ottawa again, doing, as he certainly will some where, a big law business.

CLIFFE—Miss Dema Cliff has returned from a visit to her sister in Duluth.

WILLIS—Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Willis, of Detroit, Mich., and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Willis, of Fall River, Ill., are the guests of their brother, Prof. Seth S. Willis, of this place, yesterday.

MEN.—During the Sunday School convention this week, the Misses Wiley, Pollock, Scott, and Henry, all of Mendota, were the guests of the Misses Gedney and Morgan, of this city.

ERELS.—Mr. George Ellis started the first of this week on a trip west, in the interest of the Stiefel Overall Company.

CHEEVER—Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Cheever have returned from their sojourn in the East.

ROSS.—Mr. James Ross has returned home on account of the serious illness of his sister Mabel.

MAHER.—Miss Anna Maher is visiting in Chicago.

FUNK.—M. Charles Funk returned home, Monday, from Iowa and Nebraska where he has been all summer.

BOYLE.—Mr. J. C. Boyle returned last Saturday from a trip through California.

BRIEL.—J. C. Briel, a popular Peruvian, has been appointed to a clerkship in the county clerk's office.

BAKE.—Jacob Bake will preach tomorrow in the Second M. E. Church.

BOWMAN.—Mrs. W. E. Bowman is visiting her sister in Joliet.

RUS.—Charles Russell has retired from the firm of Russell & Tyson.

ALEX.—Alexander Vaughn, of Seneca, was in town, Tuesday last.

BLAN.—Captain S. R. Blanchard had a finger crushed, Wednesday, in the new pottery works.

BANGS.—Miss Elizabeth Bangs has accepted a position to teach in a seminary at Tallahassee, Florida. Miss Bangs is an educated and well trained instructor, and will certainly succeed in her new field of labor. Her many friends in Ottawa will keenly regret her departure.

BUD.—Mrs. C. Budd, with her daughter, Lizzie, of Englewood, are visiting the sister of the former, Mrs. E. T. Read, of Grand Rapids.

DEGEN.—Nate Degen has gone to Minnesota for a few weeks visit.

BUTLER.—Mr. B. J. Butler has returned from Morris, where he has been with some of his blooded race horses.

POPE.—Miss Emma Pope returned Thursday morning from a three months' visit in the East.

BOWEN.—Mrs. Bowen, now of Minnesota, was in Ottawa this week. Her late husband, Thomas Bowen, was for some years a resident of Ottawa.

A Novel Bet.

While I am not a betting man, said F. J. Cheney, of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., I considered it my religious duty to make that fellow a bet. You see he was about dead, and I guess he would have died before spring, if I had not got him on the bet. You know some men had rather lose their life than lose a hundred; well, he was one of that kind, and I saved my hundred near being out, but I saved my hundred. How's that? He sent for me one day and said the doctors had all given him up to die, with the catarrh. I told him that I would bet him \$100 that Hall's Catarrh Cure would cure him or I would give him \$100 if it failed. He took the latter proposition. This was three months ago; you see how he looks now, don't you, as well as any one, and a dandy.—*American*, Toledo, O.

All the Jewish merchants closed their places of business, last Monday, the occasion being the holiday of the Jewish New Year.